Listing of the Claims:

1. (currently amended) A method of transmitting a signal, comprising:

generating a sequence of pseudorandom noise chips at a base power level;

increasing the power level of a first group of the sequence of chips above the base power level; and

increasing the power level of a second group of the sequence of chips above the base power level~~,~~ ;

~~wherein an~~ varying the time interval ~~interval~~ between ~~of~~ the first and second groups of the sequence of chips ~~are related~~ according to a ~~varying~~ predetermined relationship representing synchronization information for said signal.

2. (currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein ~~the~~ varying comprises varying the time interval between ~~relationship is an interval separating~~ the first and second groups of the sequence of chips ~~determined~~ according to a cryptographic algorithm.

3. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein the power level of the first group of the chip sequence is different than the power level of the second group of the chip sequence.

4. (currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the power levels of the first and second groups of the chip sequence are ~~substantially~~ greater than the base power level.

5. (currently amended) A method of receiving a signal including a code having boosted and non-boosted portions, wherein the boosted portions are separated in time by the non-boosted portions according to a predetermined algorithm, the method comprising:

generating a local version of the code~~; partial sequences of a predetermined code, wherein the~~ comprised of partial sequences that are related by a predetermined algorithm

used to generate variable length time intervals that separate ~~separating~~ the partial sequences ~~by variable length intervals~~;

correlating the code with the received signal;

generating a decoding signal according to the predetermined algorithm;

detecting, based on the correlation and the decoding signal, boosted portions of the received signal having one or more power levels higher than a power level of non-boosted portions of the received signal; and

determining a phase of the predetermined code based on the detected boosted portions of the received signal.

6. (original) The method of claim 5, wherein the predetermined algorithm is a cryptographic algorithm.

7. (original) The method of claim 6, wherein the cryptographic algorithm varies an interval of non-boosted portions of the signal in an encrypted manner.

8. (currently amended) The method of claim 5, wherein detecting comprises detecting said one or more power levels of the boosted portions of the received signal that is ~~substantially~~ greater than the power level of the non-boosted portions of the received signal.

9. (currently amended) A computer signal embodied in a carrier wave, comprising:

a plurality of groups of low power chips;

a plurality of groups of high power chips suitable for processing by a computing device upon reception;~~,~~

wherein the groups of low power chips are disposed during time intervals between the groups of the high power chips, wherein durations ~~lengths~~ of the time intervals of the groups of low power chips vary and represent synchronization information for said computer signal~~, and wherein the high power chips upon reception are suitable for processing by a computer~~.

10. (currently amended) The computer signal according to claim 9, wherein the durations of the time intervals ~~lengths~~ of the groups of low power chips vary according to a predetermined cryptographic algorithm.

11. (currently amended) The computer signal according to claim 9, wherein durations of the time intervals ~~the lengths~~ of the groups of high power chips are fixed.

12. (original) The computer signal according to claim 9, wherein a power level of the high power chips is ~~substantially~~ greater than a power level of the low power chips.

13. (currently amended) A transmitter suitable for transmitting a staggered pulse signal, comprising:

a code generator configured to generate a plurality of pulses according to a code;

a cryptographical unit configured to generate a cryptographical sequence based on a cryptographical key; and

an amplifier connected to the code generator and the cryptographical unit and configured to amplify a first one of the pulses to a first level and to amplify a second one of the pulses to a second level in response to the cryptographical sequence, wherein the amplifier responds to the crypographical sequence to generate a time interval between the first and second pulses such that time intervals between groups of pulses at the first level represent synchronization information for the signal.

14. (original) The transmitter of claim 13, wherein the code is a pseudorandom noise (PN) code.

15. (canceled)

16. (currently amended) A transmitter suitable for transmitting a staggered pulse signal, comprising:

code generator means for generating a plurality of pulses according to a code;

means for generating a cryptographical sequence based on a cryptographical key; and

~~amplifier~~ means for amplifying a first one of the pulses of the code to a first level and amplifying a second one of pulses of the code to a second level based on the cryptographical sequence, wherein the means for amplifying responds to the crypographical sequence to generate a time interval between the first and second pulses such that time intervals between groups of pulses at the first level represent synchronization information for said signal.

17. (original) The transmitter of claim 16, wherein the code is a pseudorandom noise (PN) code.

18. (canceled)

19. (currently amended) A receiver for receiving a staggered pulse signal having high-power pulses of a code separated by time intervals according to a cryptographic algorithm, the receiver comprising:

a cryptographic unit configured to generate a cryptographic sequence corresponding to the cryptographic algorithm;

a code detection unit connected to the cryptographic unit and configured to detect a code phase of the received staggered pulse signal based on the cryptographic sequence generated by the cryptographic unit to decode the time intervals between the high-powered pulses and thereby acquire synchronization to the staggered pulse signal.

20. (original) The receiver of claim 19, wherein the code detection unit comprises:

a correlator configured to correlate the received signal with a local code and to output a correlation signal; and

a decoder unit configured to decode the correlated signal based on the cryptographic sequence generated by the cryptographic unit.

21. (currently amended) The receiver of claim 20, wherein the decoder unit comprises a matched filter configured to detect a sequence of time intervals between the

high power pulses of the received signal corresponding to the cryptographic sequence to acquire synchronization to the staggered pulse signal.

22. (original) The receiver of claim 21, wherein the cryptographic unit comprises a cryptographic processing unit and a cryptographic storage unit having stored therein cryptographic keys, wherein the cryptographic processing unit generates the cryptographic sequence based on a key stored in the cryptographic storage unit.

23. (currently amended) The receiver of claim 19, wherein the decoder unit uses a ~~code of the staggered pulse signal is~~ a pseudorandom noise (PN) code to decode the correlated signal.

24. (currently amended) A receiver for receiving a staggered pulse signal having high-power pulses of a code separated by intervals according to a cryptographic algorithm, the receiver comprising:

means for generating a cryptographic sequence corresponding to the cryptographic algorithm;

code detection means for detecting a code phase of the received staggered pulse signal based on the generated cryptographic sequence to decode the time intervals between the high-powered pulses and thereby acquire synchronization to the staggered pulse signal.

25. (original) The receiver of claim 24, wherein said code detection means comprises:

means for correlating the received signal with a local code and outputting a correlation signal; and

decoder means for decoding the correlated signal based on the generated cryptographic sequence.

26. (currently amended) The receiver of claim 25, wherein said decoder means comprises filter means for detecting a sequence of time intervals between the high power pulses of the received signal corresponding to the cryptographic sequence.

27. (currently amended) The receiver of claim 24, wherein the code detection means uses ~~of the staggered pulse signal is~~ a pseudorandom noise (PN) code to decode the correlated signal.

28. (new) A method of transmitting a signal, comprising:

generating a sequence of pseudorandom noise chips at a base power level;

increasing above the base power level the power level of select groups of the sequence of chips; and

separating said select groups from each other by variable duration time intervals that represent synchronization information for said signal.

29. (new) A method for receiving a signal, comprising:

receiving a sequence of pseudorandom noise chips comprising a first group of chips at an increased power level relative to a base power level interspersed with a second group of chips at the base power level;

detecting only the first group chips;

determining durations of time intervals between successive ones of the first groups of chips; and

acquiring synchronization to the signal based on said durations.